

The bill also incorporates recommendations from the 2004 report by the National Academies of Science entitled, *Confronting the Nation's Water Problems: The Role of Federal Research* to strengthen the committee's role in setting priorities and developing an integrated budget to support research on water resources. The Academy's report indicated that SWAQ is an effective forum for agencies to share information about their efforts on water. However, the report identified several issues that needed to be addressed to make SWAQ an effective coordinating body.

This bill strengthens the budget function for SWAQ through participation of OMB on the subcommittee. In addition, SWAQ is directed to engage in outreach activities to develop connections to state and local governments, to a wider community of stakeholders, and to the public. These recommendations, and others, helped to form the basis of the initiative.

The Science and Technology Committee held hearings in 2008 to examine the problems associated with dwindling water supplies across the Nation and to receive testimony as to the recommended role of the Federal Government in meeting these challenges.

Witnesses at these hearings offered recommendations for improving the legislation and their suggestions were incorporated into the introduced language including the following: additional research outcomes, better mechanisms for public involvement, and improved facilitation of communication and outreach opportunities with non-governmental organizations.

It is critical that we actively pursue technological innovations to ensure future water supplies, and that Federal dollars spent on these efforts are utilized in a cost-effective manner. I offer this legislation to improve and coordinate Federal research and development efforts on water. I urge my colleagues to support the legislation and to speed its enactment into law.

CAPTIVE PRIMATE SAFETY ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 23, 2009

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 80, the Captive Primate Safety Act. This timely legislation would help ensure the safety of not only chimpanzees and other nonhuman primates, but for humans as well.

This legislation would keep chimpanzees and other nonhuman primates out of the pet trade and out of pet shops and out of our homes. In effect, this bill would prevent nonhuman primates from becoming pets, and instead, keep them in their natural environment or in a properly maintained facility.

There are several reasons why we must pass this legislation.

First, pet chimpanzees and other nonhuman primates can be very dangerous, even after years of attentive care.

The recent horrific attack by a pet chimpanzee reminds us that no matter how much care a well-intentioned pet owner gives a pet chimpanzee, chimpanzees and nonhuman primates remain wild animals.

Second, most people can not provide the appropriate care for chimpanzees and other nonhuman primates.

Last year I had the privilege to hear Jane Goodall testify at Natural Resources Committee legislative hearing in support of the Captive Primate Safety Act.

Dr. Goodall has dedicated her life to ensuring captive primates receive the attention and care they deserve, and that is why she strongly opposes having primates as pets.

She testified that although chimpanzees may seem attractive as pets, primates have complicated needs that are impossible for even well-intentioned pet owners to provide. For example, by the age of five, chimpanzees are often stronger than human adults and become destructive, difficult to contain, and dangerous.

Let us follow Jane Goodall's lead and work to protect these animals, not subject them to inadequate conditions.

Third, as a nurse, I am greatly concerned with the public health risk posed by nonhuman primates. Nonhuman primates are so genetically close to humans, diseases can easily transfer from nonhuman primates to humans. Zoonotic diseases have produced some of our history's most deadly disease epidemics: the plague, the ebola virus, and cholera, to name a few. It is clear, when we have unnecessary contact with nonhuman primates, we carelessly jeopardize the public's health.

Finally, chimpanzees and other nonhuman primates are wild animals, they do not belong in our homes or in pet shops. No matter how much love and attention nonhuman primates are given, they remain complex, wild, and unpredictable animals.

The Captive Primate Safety Act is good legislation for both primates and people. It will add primates to the list of wildlife species prohibited from interstate or foreign commerce and thus, keep nonhuman primates out of the pet trade.

Thank you and I urge all of my colleagues to join me in the supporting this timely legislation.

EARMARK DECLARATION

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 24, 2009

Mr. BONNER. Madam Speaker, pursuant to the House Republican standards on earmarks, I am submitting the following information for publication in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD regarding earmarks I received as part of H.R. 1105, the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009.

Project Name: Mobile Harbor Turning Basin.
Requesting Member: Congressman Jo Bonner.

Bill Number: H.R. 1105.

Account: Army Corps of Engineers, Construction General Account.

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Alabama State Port Authority.

Address of Requesting Entity: 250 North Water Street, Suite 300, Mobile, AL 36602.

Description of Request: Provide \$4.785 million to construct the Mobile Harbor Turning Basin project as authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (PL99-662 Ninety-ninth Congress, Second Session) under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers—Construction General Account. Initial project request anticipated expenditures of .04 per-

cent will be used for land; .11 percent will be used for navigation aids; .11 percent for removal of existing concrete debris; 3.97 percent for mobilization, preparation and demobilization of a 26 CY Bucket Dredge; 4.20 percent for mobilization, preparation and demobilization of a 30 inch Pipeline Dredge; 67 percent for the removal of and placement in designated dredge disposal areas approx. 2,699,232 cubic yards of dredged material; 5.32 percent for planning, engineering and design work; 2.42 percent for construction management; 12.57 percent in project construction contingency; and 3.83 percent in project escalation. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers conducted an Environmental Assessment in accordance with Engineer Regulation (ER) 200-2-2, Procedures for Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations for Implementing Procedural Provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Pts. 1500-1508) resulting in a FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT (FONSI). Construction of the authorized turning basin has been evaluated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers through the Corps General Reevaluation Report (GRR) to alleviate harbor delays and improve safety conditions, and reflects a benefit-to-cost ratio of 3.46 to 1. This project is permitted. This request is consistent with the intended and authorized purpose of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers General Construction account. The Alabama State Port Authority, the 10th largest port in the U.S., is the federally designated local sponsor for the Port of Mobile Harbor and will provide the 25 percent cost share for the Mobile Harbor Turning Basin project. The Alabama State Port Authority's 25 percent cost share funding is secured. Turning basin will help serve a new container terminal, coal terminal and two raw material terminals.

Project Name: Mobile Harbor.

Requesting Member: Congressman Jo Bonner.

Bill Number: H.R. 1105.

Account: Army Corps of Engineers, Operations and Maintenance.

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: Alabama State Port Authority.

Address of Requesting Entity: 250 North Water Street, Suite 300, Mobile, Alabama 36602.

Description of Request: Provide \$20.014 million for normal Operations and Maintenance of the Mobile Harbor Project, Mobile Alabama. Mobile Harbor is the nation's 10th largest port and is critical to the movement of a variety of products necessary for the nation's economy. Mobile Harbor handles 59 million tons of cargo annually and serves a wide range of Alabama and southeastern industries. Approximately \$20.014 million of these funds will be used for maintenance dredging of the bay and river channels, as well as for condition surveys, dredging surveys, disposal area maintenance and ESA/WQC coordination. This request is consistent with the intended and authorized purpose of the Army Corps of Engineers, Operations and Maintenance account.

Project Name: Coosa-Alabama River Lakes.
Requesting Member: Congressman Jo Bonner.

Bill Number: H.R. 1105.

Account: Army Corps of Engineers, Operations & Maintenance.

Legal Name of Requesting Entity: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District.